CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
July 13. 36tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,
Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.
THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.
Opium, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.
Cubebs, Peperine and Quinine,
Myrrh,
Benzoin, resinous and solid,
Gum Myrrh,
Gum Copaivi and Turpeth Mineral,
Calomel,
Gum Sago, Calomel,
Nitrate of silver, Quassia,
Epsom salts, English and measured,
Rhubarb,
Cinnabar, red and white Oxides of Mercury,
Extracts of Hyosciamus,
Gentian and Jalap, &c.
Gum Tartaric-acetic, &
Benzoic,
Gum Peruvian and Antura,
Gum Cinnamon,
Comfortis,
Olive, lamp, almond,
Opium, &c.
Acetate of Lead,
Sulphate and blue Vitriol,
Gum and Glauber Salts,
Rochelle and salts Tartar,
Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphites,
Phosphorus,
Patent Medicines,
Tickets, Evans's, crown,
Lining and common,
Mace, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.
Flower of Sulphur,
Rolle do.
Turmeric, powdered,
Emory, coarse and fine,
Nitric Acid,
Muriatic do.
Sulphuric do.
Aloes, socot: and barb.
Antimony,
Armenian Bole,
Allspice, and Pepper,
Arrow Root,
Anniseed, &c.
Arsenic, powdered,
Annatto,
Alum,
Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Madder opt.
Manna opt.
Senna leaves,
Mustard, best English,
Castor Oil,
Surgical Instruments,
Dentist's do.
Hull's patent Trusses,
Common do.
Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
Mace and Cloves,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Fine Sponge,
Painter's Materials, &c.
THOS. J. JORDAN.
July 13. 36tf.

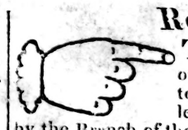
$50,000 CAPITAL.
Lottery Notice.
The Great New York Lottery advertised to draw the 13th inst., is postponed until the 21st September. All orders sent previous to this notice will be held subject to the order of those sending. In the mean time, I would recommend the following snug scheme, to draw on the 20th inst. Delay not to secure a chance.
NEW YORK LOTTERY—EXTRA.
Class 19, draws on Wednesday the 20th inst. in the City of New York.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	2,000	DOLLARS,
6	1,000	DOLLARS,
6	500	DOLLARS,
6	400	DOLLARS,
6	300	DOLLARS,
12	200	DOLLARS,

Many of 170's, 100's, &c.
Tickets $5, *Shares in proportion.*
Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawing forwarded to all those who request it. Recollect and address to
B. W. HEWSON,
July 1831. Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
EMILY E. BELDEN.
June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid,
A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer, (Mrs. Mumford's.)
SAM. F. NELSON.
Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

Removal.

The Office of the Bank of the United States is removed to the large Brick House on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by the Branch of the State Bank, and more recently by the Post Office.
July 12, 1831.

A. TORRENCE
MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid*, immediately.
June 12. 32tf.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,
☞IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.
LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.
July 13—Class 8—$15,000—66 No. Lottery, 10 drawn—22 in a package. Tickets $5.
July 20—Extra 19, 36 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots—Capitals, three of 10,000, dolls., 5,000 dolls. Tickets 5 dolls.
July 27—Extra 20—66 No. Lottery—22 in a package—9 drawn ballots; Capitals 40,000 dolls., 10,000 dolls., 5,000 dolls. Tickets $10. and lowest prize 12 dolls.
Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal. This plan, though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.
Bank notes current in any part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets. I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia. Please address
ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
July 5. New York.

☞TAKE NOTICE.
In consequence of interference with other arrangements, the drawing of the very splendid Mammoth Lottery which was advertised to have taken place on the 13th of July, has been *postponed* until the 21st of September, at which time it will positively be drawn. Those who have ordered Tickets in this Lottery, are informed that the money will be retained subject to their order. There are many good Lotteries to be drawn in July, particularly on the 27th—Capitals 40,000 dolls., 10,000, 5,000, &c. Tickets 10 dolls., and the lowest Prize 12 dollars. Should I receive no notice to the contrary from my numerous patrons, I shall invest each remittance intended for the Mammoth scheme as ordered, and forward the Tickets as soon as ready, which will probably be about the middle of July. This Lottery will positively be drawn on the 21st September, as advertised.

Wanted,
ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags.
JNO. HUSKE.
June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public *ENTERTAINMENT.* The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.
Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.
MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx.
Camden, S. C., April 16. ‖26-2m.‖

New-York, July 8.

The funeral obsequies of the Ex-President JAMES MONROE were magnificent and impressive; not so much from any military array—though that was imposing—or costly escutcheons, as from the participation in them of a whole people. Not less than seventy thousand persons witnessed the solemn spectacle! The line of march, which extended nearly two miles, was marked out by two dense rows of people, who, without guards or orders from any quarter, maintained their positions, and never once encroached upon the procession! The stoops, windows, and housesteps, were alive with spectators.—The decorum which prevailed amid this great throng was alike striking and creditable.

The body having been brought by a Guard of Honor from the late residence of the deceased, accompanied by the immediate relatives and friends, was deposited on the platform in front of the City Hall. Immediately above it a temporary stage, covered with black cloth, had been erected; and from that, President Duer, of Columbia College, made the following brief and appropriate remarks:

Fellow-Citizens: Another anniversary of our national independence has been consecrated by the death of another of those patriots who assisted to achieve it—of another of those statesmen who, after a long course of public service, attained the highest office in that government, to the foundation of which he had contributed by an early devotion of life and fortune to his country.

Did this event stand single in our annals—were it unconnected in our memories with the deaths on a former anniversary of the same glorious day—of two of his illustrious predecessors—even then a similar removal of the deceased would have been deemed admonitory, and would have commanded a solemn and appropriate notice. But following as it does that signal union in their flight from this world of the immortal spirits of Adams and Jefferson, the departure of MONROE must impress us with an awful sense of a Divine interposition, and awaken a livelier gratitude for the favor and protection of an overruling Providence.

Amongst our national blessings we may indeed enumerate not merely the lives, but the very deaths of men like him whose mortal remains now lie before us. For his life was spent in usefulness to his country—and his death imparts a greater sanctity to her institutions. It would be superfluous, fellow-citizens, to detain you with a narrative of events, which are interwoven with a history of this nation, and which must needs be familiar to all who have watched its prosperity, or who value its renown. It is enough on this occasion to remind you that in the various public employments in which the deceased was engaged for half a century; he was distinguished for the ardor of his patriotism, and the uprightness of his intentions, for valor and perseverance as a soldier—for industry, caution and fidelity, as a statesman. And although before he reached the highest station to which he could be elevated by the favor or gratitude of his countrymen, he had not escaped the political controversies of the time, yet party spirit had so far subsided, and political adversaries had become so far reconciled, that he was first chosen President against a merely nominal opposition, and was re-elected by a unanimous vote. His administration of that high office was not only characterized for its temperate and impartial spirit; but it exhibited just and liberal views of national policy, and was signalized by the firm attitude and enlightened principles which it assumed in regard to the South American Republics, and in support of the integrity and inviolability of the Western Continet.

At the expiration of the usual term of service he retired permanently from public life: but the time he had devoted to it had prevented him from bestowing that attention on his private affairs which was essential to the comfort of his declining years.—With a broken constitution, and impaired fortune, he sought for repose in the bosom of his family, and looked for his remuneration to the justice of his country; from the one, he received all the consolations which this world could afford—from the other a grateful acknowledgment of his claims.

Upon us, however, fellow-citivens, and upon our posterity, he still has claims which money cannot compensate—which time cannot impair—nor death extinguish. We owe to his memory a lasting debt of gratitude for the blood shed in his youth in defence of our liberties—for the vigor of manhood exhausted in his efforts to promote our national interests—and for the experience of his age devoted to extend and perpetuate our political welfare and security. And whilst we commit his body to the earth from which it sprung, and commend his soul to the heaven whence it issued, let us not forget, my countrymen, another and a higher debt due to the great Ruler of the Universe for the example of such a life, and for the glory of such a death.

The body was then taken from before the City Hall to St. Paul's Church, where the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Right Revd. Bishop Onderdonk and the Revd. Dr. Wainright.—The pulpit and reading desk were clad in mourning, and an appropriate anthem was sung by the choir.

In the meantime, the several societies formed in the Park. The procession then moved in the order before announced.

The procession moved up Broadway to Bleecker street, the military forming in line on each side of Bleecker and Second streets, while the different public bodies and societies marched through and entered the Cemetery. The body was then deposited in the vault assigned to it in the north-east end. The troops fired three rounds after the body had been lowered, and the procession moved out of the Cemetery in the same order in which they entered.

The body of the deceased was deposited in a leaden coffin soon after death, and this in a mahogany coffin which bears on a plate of silver the following inscription:

JAMES MONROE,
Of Virginia,
DIED 4th JULY, 1831.
AGED 74 YEARS.

The shops generally were closed; and it is to be mentioned, as especially creditable to the inhabitants of the Bowery and Chatham row, through which the corpse was conveyed to the City Hall, that their stores and dwellings were hung in black—a spontaneous tribute of respect.—*American.*

We learn, says the Journal of Commerce, from a passenger in the brig Mary Jane, from Havana, that Don Prosper Amador Garcia, the Treasurer of the Navy, absconded from that place on the 26th ult., with about $110,000. No information had been obtained respecting him when the Mary Jane sailed. The U. S. schooner Porpoise sailed from Havana, on the 27th, all well.

Interesting to Parents.—A French Physician professes to have discovered a certain cure for the Croup, which consists simply in blowing finely powdered Alum into the throat, by means of an instrument. In most cases, three applications are only necessary, but in some five or six are required. None who have seen children suffering from the infliction of this terrible complaint, but must rejoise at the probability of a certain and easy attainable mode of cure.

Fishing for Compliments.—"I really cannot sing, believe me, sir," was the reply of a young lady to the repeated requests of an empty fop. "I am rather inclined to believe, Madam, (rejoined he with a smirk,) that you are fishing for compliments." "No, sir," exclaimed the lady, "I never fish in such a shallow stream."

From the American Sentinel.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication:

NEW HOPE, June 30th, 1831.

The President of the United States:

SIR—I had the honor to receive, by way of Doylestown, your letter of the 23d inst. with its inclosures, viz: copies of a circular letter from you to the acting Secretary of War, Treasurer of the United States, Register and Second Auditor of the Treasury, and of their respective answers—the copy of your circular being in print; the others I had also seen in the newspapers some days before your letter reached me.

In your letter to me, above referred to, you speak of my having charged several officers of the government with a conspiracy, and state that they have denied the charges preferred against them by me. I must be permitted to say I have not charged those officers with any specific offence in the form suggested by you.

I have stated that the Secretary of War and acting Secretary of War were lying in wait for the purpose of making an assault upon me, on my way to the office, as I believed with an intent to assassinate. I also stated that a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, and the rooms of the Treasurer and Register, were alternately occupied by them as places of rendezvous while so employed. I further stated that the Treasurer, Register and Second Auditor were in their company. I also stated that the principal persons thus engaged, viz. Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, threatened an assault on the dwelling I resided in the same night until a late hour, and I now state, that this threatening was continued until a late hour on the following night. The officers who have denied the charge as framed by you, admit having been in company with Mr. Eaton during the time referred to, but they deny having been in his company the whole time; this was never intended to have been alleged by me.

The admissions, equivocations and palpable reservations in their letters, are abundant proof of all the material facts asserted by me; so far as they are concerned; but if any doubt remains, it should be observed, that my letter of the 21st was addressed to you especially as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia, in which capacity your powers must be ample to direct the proper officer of the Government to institute a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses. Whenever this shall be done, I will, without delay, return to the seat of government, and render all the aid in my power to such officer in the discharge of his duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the investigation shall begin with the principals, and before I furnish a list of the witnesses, that an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony. This has become necessary by reason of the declaration of Mr. Evans, the brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton, that "the President would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business," and of other facts which have since come to my knowledge. Although I do not assume that this declaration was authorised by you, yet it is indispensable to justice that no apprehension of this nature should rest on the minds of witnesses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your's, &c. S. D. INGHAM.

We learn officially from the Globe, that the office of Secretary of War is at length filled by the appointment to that office of LEWIS CASS, who has for many years filled the office of Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

This, we have little doubt, is a good appointment in many respects, if not in all. Governor Cass is a man of abilities, of business, and literary acquirements; he has been a soldier, and has a soldier's bearing; he is more skilled than almost any other man we know, in Indian affairs, and in knowledge of the Indian character; and is in other respects well qualified for the station he has accepted. What is the hue of his politics, or how far any bias in that way may detract from his general qualification to preside over the War Department, we are not able to say.

National Intelligencer.

A letter from a Correspondent at Washington, of a recent date, says:—

"Gen. JACKSON, who has gone to Point Comfort, to tranquilize the irritation caused by recent events, is said to have received a visit from some of his old friends previous to his departure from the city; and if rumor be correct, the consequences of the interview which took place between them, will soon be made known in the altered policy of the President. I am told that Judge Baldwin took a prominent part in this interview, and represented to the President the state of public opinion in relation to his course, and to the dispute of his Cabinet: that he pointed out the agency which Mr. Van Buren had exercised in moulding the measures of General Jackson to suit his own purposes; the perplexity and disgrace into which the concerns of the nation had been brought by this agency; and that he further laid before the President some information he had obtained, relative to a private correspondence between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. McLane, relative to an exchange of their offices—in which the negotiation for that object had been carried on, without the privitcy or consent of the Executive. It is said that this developement produced a great effect on the mind of the President, and it is understood that Mr. Van Buren will be advised that the President has retracted his nomination as Minister to England."

The editor of the Washington Telegraph, in reference to the President, says—

"Among the artifices resorted to by those who have surrounded him, and abused his name, is an organized plan of intercepting every thing which they believe will open his eyes to their practices."

The National Intelligencer concludes some remarks upon the Post Office Department, as follows:

We state as a fact, of which we believe we could produce evidence if we had access to the records of the Department, and which can be sufficiently substantiated, without resorting to them, that, in one day, between 20 & 30 removals & new appointments of Postmasters were made, upon no other visible authority than a mere list of officers to be thus punished, and of partisans to be thus rewarded, presented to the Postmaster-General by Mr. Hill, [formerly 2d Comptroller, and now Senator in Congress,] one morning, and sanctioned upon that document alone, with such promptitude, that, as we heard, the letters of appointment were all sent to the Comptroller's Office in the afternoon of the same day, in order, we suppose, that he might have the pleasure of letting the Rewarded know to what hand they were indebted for their undeserved honors.

This statement may startle some of our readers, who are incredulous as to the nature of the *Reform* imposed upon the President of the U. S., on his first reaching this city, as being to be inscribed on the list of executive duties. We can assure them, that there is nothing in the fact which we have stated at all more extraordinary than others which might be stated. We have heretofore more than once suggested, what we firmly believe to be fact, that General Jackson came to Washington with no intention to authorize such high-handed proscription, but, being surrounded by a host of interested office-seekers, his own better disposition being controlled and perverted by misrepresentations which he received for truths, he conceived himself to be yielding to public opinion what he sacrificed only to unwearied importunity. The greediness of the cormorants that flocked to Washington, to reap the reward of political services, in many cases characterized by treachery and corrupt apostacy, was disgusting enough. But, if that was disgusting, another feature of the Proscription was absolutely detestable. We mean the savage spirit which found enjoyment in persecution for its own sake; which, without the motive of self interest, took pleasure in being instrumental in the punishment of those citizens in office who were suspected of independence of mind. Several individuals can be named who are known to have proscribed, in this manner, many individuals in particular parts of the country, over which, as in the case of Mr. Hill and the State of New Hampshire, they were allowed to wield a sort of proconsular authority. The States most particularly favored by this species of Reform, were, we believe, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, and Indiana. Other States, it is true, were also visited by the Angel of Reform, but less frequently, and at longer intervals.

Many of these things would probably have been brought directly before the public, but for the suppression of the inquiry, before the Committee of the Senate at the last Session of Congress, as to the causes of removals from office in the Post Office Establishment. The time will yet come.

It is not true, that a sentiment favorable to Judge McLean for the Presidency was thrown under the table at the City Jackson Dinner. It is true, that such a sentiment was offered; was opposed as improper to be given, at a *Jackson* festival; and was, on *that* ground, *laid* ON *the table.*—*Am. Sentinel.*

At the dinner on the 4th inst. in this city, of the Democratic friends of General Jackson, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll related "that large quantities of *ready made English horse shoes* have lately been imported at Philadelphia; and the calculation is, that after the duties, freight, insurances, and all other charges of transportation by sea and land from Liverpool to Pittsburgh, the British blacksmiths will be able to furnish shoes for our horses cheaper than our own."—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

Passion and Poetry.—Love is not the only provocative to poetry—men often rhyme in a rage, and measure metre in their madness. In this frame of mind appeared the late Secretary Eaton—

"————great god of War,
Lieutenant-General to the Earl of Mar."

when he indited his catastrophical epistle to the Ex-Minister Ingham, saying thus:

—"and nothing more be said by me;
'till face to face we meet!"——

For sublimity of expression and desperation of purpose, what example more awful can be quoted? If he had said, I'll not speak another word till I knock you into the middle of next week, the phraseology would have been accounted vulgar and undignified. How happily too, does this deadly resolution to remain taciturn, illustrate a truism that has been trite a thousand years—*iris furor brevis est!* For poetical elegance, we know of but one parallel to the above-cited Etonian couplet—and that may be found in the writings of the renowned Furioso—viz:

"Who'er these boots shall dare displace,
"Must meet Bombastes, face to face!"

N. Y. Ev. Jour.

Dividend.—The United States Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 14th inst.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday last, says: "The fact is, we believe, clearly ascertained, that John Randolph has transmitted positive instructions to withdraw his name from the canvass for Congress."

☞The Acting Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt by this day's mail, of one hundred dollars transmitted anonymously, from New York, with the following request: "The 100 dollars enclosed you will put into the Treasury for balance due them."
Treasury Department, July 7, 1831.

There are from ninety to one hundred steam engines in operation in Philadelphia and Liberties, in sixty of which number anthracite coal is used for fuel.

The Rev. Dr. M'AULEY, has declined accepting the appointment of Professor in the Union Theological Seminary.
Raleigh Register.

REMARKS
ON THE PREPARATION OF MORTAR,

By D. Olmsted, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of N. Carolina; addressed to the Agricultural Society of North Carolina, December 14, 1821.

Presuming that the objects of this Society are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all subjects appertaining to Rural Economy, I take the liberty to offer a few remarks on the preparation of Lime-Mortar, for building. I have been led to make choice of this subject, from the belief that the defective and perishable modes of building, common in many parts of our country, are owing, in no small degree, to the imperfections of the mortar employed. The correctness of most of the remarks that will be offered on the composition of mortar, I have had opportunity to verify by actual experiment. To some members of the Society, particularly those who have been much conversant with building, I must apologize for reciting facts, and giving reasons, already familiar to them. The explanations are made as plain as possible, for the sake of those who have not had opportunity to acquire the same information. If any improvements can be suggested in the ordinary modes of making mortar, it is doubtless important that they should be *generally known;* for it is only in the most expensive undertakings, and consequently in such as are of rare occurrence, that we can avail ourselves of the skill and experience of the professed architect.

The ancient Romans, who displayed their political wisdom in so many ways, regarded the preparation of mortar of such vast importance to the strength of their architectural works, and the durability of those structures which they designed for conveying to distant posterity an impression of their opulence and power, that they enacted laws to prohibit the use of bad, and to enforce the use of good mortar. Nor as we shall see by and by, were their artisans less attentive to the subject than their legislators. And what has been the consequence? Such parts of their buildings, and other public works, as the despoiling hand of barbarians has spared, have only grown firmer and more imperishable by the lapse of two thousand years. The mortar with which their structures stone or marble were cemented, has acquired a hardness which, in many cases, surpasses that of the materials themselves, so that the whole fabric has gained the firmness of a solid rock. Happily, Roman Authors have given us the exact details of the process by which this cement was prepared; but neither their statement, nor the examination of the article as it is found in the remnants of their works, indicates that any thing was used in its composition but lime and sand: its excellence must therefore have arisen from the quality of these materials, and the perfect manner in which they were united.

I propose to speak of the chemical principles involved in the manufacture of quicklime, and the hardening of mortar; of the qualities of good mortar; of its composition or formation; and, finally, of the preparation of hydraulic mortar, or water cement.

I. For the sake of some who may not have had opportunity to understand the nature of the changes that occur in the manufacture of quicklime, and the hardening of mortar, I may be permitted to explain the PRINCIPLES on which these changes are produced.

Limestone, before it is burnt, is a compound of quicklime and fixed air, or what is called by chemists *carbonic acid.* Some, who have never turned their attention to subjects of this kind, may find it difficult to conceive, how a species of air can make a constituent part of a body so solid as limestone. This difficulty will vanish when they reflect, that air consists of solid particles in a very minute state of division: that when it goes into union with a solid substance, as quicklime, those particles that were before separated in the form of air, are brought, by the force of attention, so near to each other, as to be reduced into a comparatively small space. On the application of heat, these particles are expanded again to their former dimensions, and fly off from the solid in the state of air. These principles enable us to explain what takes place in the conversion of limestone into quicklime. By calcination, the fixed air, which made up forty parts in a hundred of the whole mass, is expelled. The imperfections of lime not sufficiently burnt, arise from its still retaining a portion of fixed air, the substance being partly in the state of limestone, and partly in the state of quicklime. On the other hand, when the heat is carried too high, the lime becomes partially vitrified, by which means its qualities are very much impaired. Pure limestones are not so much inclined to vitrify as those which contain foreign ingredients, such as sand, clay or iron. Limestone containing either of these substances, requires to be burnt with a lower heat, and continued longer than usual. When properly burnt, they often constitute some of the best kinds of lime, especially for water cement.

I may be pardoned for digressing here a little from the main subject, to give some rules which will enable any one to decide, whether a given mineral is limestone or not. The different kinds are exceedingly various in appearance, but may all be known by one or more simple trials. Limestone is generally of such a degree of hardness as to be readily scratched with a knife; but is too hard to be cut like soapstone and gypsum. If a drop of any strong acid fall on limestone, it will boil or effervesce. This is the most convenient test, and is not apt to lead into error. For the acid, oil of vitriol, or aqua fortis, or muriatic acid, may be employed, one or all of which may generally be obtained of apothecaries or physicians. It may be diluted with an equal bulk of water, and kept in a small phial with a stopper of glass or beeswax.—When used, the stopper may be wet by turning down the acid upon it, and then applied to the mineral. If this effervesces, we may conclude it to be limestone. A mass say a quarter of a pound, may be put into a blacksmith's forge, and kept at a high heat for an hour. If this mass, when cold, slacks on the application of water, we may be sure that it is lime.

Every one knows that the properties of lime are greatly altered by calcination. The only point upon which it may be necessary to remark, is the strong attraction quicklime has for the fixed air that was separated from it by burning. If left entirely open to the atmosphere, it will speedily acquire nearly the whole of what it has lost, and become as unfit for mortar as powdered limestone would be; and its strength is weakened, and its properties are impaired, in proportion to the quantity of this principle absorbed. Hence, in keeping lime, and in the several operations attending the manufacture of mortar, we ought to use all possible means to prevent its combining with fixed air. Some of these means will be noticed as we proceed. In Great Britain, it is deemed of so much importance to have the lime, when used, perfectly free from carbonic acid, or fixed air, that in the structure of the public works, at Woolwich, it is taken hot from the kiln, and used immediately afterwards. But after the mortar is made up, and applied to the purposes for which it was intended, then we no longer wish to prevent the lime from absorbing fixed air; for by this means, and by consolidating a portion of water, it returns from the state of quicklime to that of limestone, and resumes the hardness it originally possessed while in the state of massive rock. The hardening of mortar, therefore, depends chiefly on two properties—the power of absorbing fixed air from the atmosphere, and of rendering solid a portion of water. *Slow drying* also contributes very much to its ultimate hardness, and time is necessary to enable it to acquire its greatest solidity. The unrivalled hardness of the Roman cement is owing in part, no doubt, to the length of time that has been occupied in its consolidation.

2. *The qualities of good mortar* are, "to adhere readily to the substances to which it is applied; to cement them together; and to acquire by time a strong hardness." Consequently, mortar will not be good if it crack in drying, or if it be soft and brittle when dry. When a chimney, for instance, is laid with good cement, the detached parts, after some time, become united into one mass; so that the whole structure has the same firmness as it would have, were it composed of a single mass of brick or stone; and a wall plastered skillfully, will present a surface almost as firm and impenetrable as marble. On the contrary, it is obvious that a cement which does not bind the detached parts of a structure together, operates merely by filling up the crevices, while the fabric has little more stability, than what results from piling brick or stone one upon another. A wall likewise made of soft or rotten mortar, will be liable to cleave off on every agitation, or even by its own weight; or if it cracks, the aggregate strength of the wall will be feeble, compared with that which would result from the firm cohesion of all its parts. Let us inquire, then, by what means we may compose a cement, which shall possess all the good properties enumerated, without the bad.

3. What relates to the *composition of mortar*, comprehends, the selection of the materials—the proportions in which they are united—and the mode of incorporating them.

1. *Materials.* The essential ingredients of good mortar, it is well known, are lime and sand. But it is plain, that articles very diverse in kind and quality may be signified by these terms; and it may be useful to inquire what kind of lime, and what kind of sand, are to be selected. It is asserted by high authority, that the colored varieties of *lime*, the blue, for instance, compose a stronger cement than the white. The latter, indeed, consists more exclusively of lime, the former being mixed with more or less iron, sand, or clay. These foreign ingredients, however, improve the quality of the mortar; but since the white lime will take a larger quantity of sand, it is generally preferred in our market. An opinion may be formed of the comparative excellence of a given specimen of white lime, by observing the force with which it slacks. Dip a small mass into water, holding it with a pair of tongs, and after it has remained a short time, lay it upon a board. If it swells, cracks, and falls into powder, with great heat, we may pronounce it to be of good quality. If it does not slack readily, with the foregoing appearances, we may infer that it has much fixed air, which it has either absorbed since its calcination, or which was never entirely separated from it during that process. We may be sure the latter is the case, when hard lumps remain after slacking. This preliminary is a useful one, to enable us to judge of the strength of our lime, and to regulate the proportion of sand accordingly. The best way, where it is practicable, is to use lime recently from the kiln, or to burn it over just as it is used. In the selection of the *sand*, there is room for much care and discrimination. In all cases it should be sharp and clean, perfectly free from clay or dirt. For brick work, coarse sand is preferable, because it makes the hardest cement; for plastering, finer sand is better, because it makes the compound more plastic. Such sand as is found on the banks of the rivers, or in the street, or at the bottom of hills washed by rains, is the kind intended. Sea sand contains a mixture of certain salts, which prevent mortar that is made with it from hardening, and therefore, when used, ought to be repeatedly washed with fresh water. In places, also, where sand cannot be found free from clay or dirt, it may be separated from these ingredients by washing. An appropriate apparatus has been contrived for this purpose, and various expedients may be devised to suit different circumstances. In common operations it will be sufficient to stir up the impure sand in a tub of water: the sand will first settle to the bottom, while the other ingredients remain suspended, and may be turned off along with the water. If this be turned into a separate vessel, the impurities will, in time, fall to the bottom, and the same water may be used repeatedly.

It is the practice of many of the masons in this country to add a certain portion of clay to their mortar, or at least to select such sand as naturally contains it. This is done with a view to render the compound more plastic; or, in other words, to prevent its being *too short.* But any portion of clay does great injury to the cement by imparting to it the following properties.

1. *Such mortar contracts in drying.* This is a distinguishing property of clay, as every one knows who has ever observed the fissures that appear on the surface of clay ground which has been wet and dried. When mortar of this description is applied to brick work, a chimney for example, it shrinks as it dries, into a smaller compass, and consequently the chimney settles down, often so unequally as to distort it, to disjoin it from the house, or to produce rents in the body of it; or, when used in plastering, such mortar cracks and falls off from the laths.

2. A cement that contains much clay *will never acquire great hardness.* With this ingredient, it will indeed be more plastic, and easier to work, and will make a smoother wall than mere lime and sand; but for all the purposes of a wall, of which *strength* must be admitted to be most important, it will be far inferior to one composed of those ingredients simply. In addition to our own observations, we have the authority of *Smeaton*, the famous Engineer, who built the Edystone Light-house, for asserting, that "mortar of the best quality when mixed with only a small portion of *unburnt* clay, never acquires that hardness and dryness which, without this addition, it would speedily have attained." Clay, however, that has been *baked* becomes a useful constituent of mortar; and it might be well worth the attention of those who live where it is very difficult to procure good sand, to make trial of brick dust. Refuse bricks would be very suitable for this purpose; and probably methods may be devised of reducing them to powder, which would render the task neither arduous nor expensive.

Next to the *materials* for mortar, we are to consider,

2. *The proportion of the ingredients.* For brick work, the proportion generally recommended is 1-5 lime, or 4 bushels of sand to 1 of lime. But in a country like this, in many parts of which lime is very dear on account of the distance to which it is transported, the fact ought to be more generally known, that *a good mortar may be made with a much smaller proportion of lime.* With clean sharp sand, one-tenth of good stone lime will answer very well; and indeed, with proper management, will compose a cement extremely hard. Masons complain, however, of its being *too short;* but this difficulty may be obviated, first, by dexterity in the use of the trowel, a dexterity which may be speedily acquired; secondly, by suffering the mortar to remain some time before it is used; and, thirdly, by incorporating the materials very thoroughly together, especially just before using. From this subject, I tried the following experiment. A cask of good stone lime, which slacked with great heat, and crumbled into a fine powder, without lumps or other impurities, was mixed, immediately after slacking, with coarse sand that was sharp and clear, in the proportion of six to nine, the lime forming one-tenth of the whole. Small beds were made up at a time, in order that the ingredients might be more effectually incorporated. As little water as possible was added, but the mass was rendered plastic by continued working with a hoe. As fast as the beds were made up, they were successively thrown into a pit dug in the ground three feet deep, and sufficiently capacious to contain the whole. Finally, the mortar was covered over with boards, and suffered to remain for three months. At the end of this time it was taken up, worked over anew, and used for laying bricks. After an interval of 15 months since it was applied, I have an opportunity of comparing it with such as contained one-fifth and one-seventh lime, made up in the ordinary way, and used soon after; and I find it harder than either of those. I have detailed this experiment with some minuteness, hoping that it may be useful to those who are engaged in building, but live in a place where lime is dear, to know how small a proportion of it may be made to answer the purpose; and hence that they may be induced to employ pure lime and sand, instead of clay or dirt. It is probable, indeed, that a cement might be made with these proportions, that would answer tolerably well for brick or stone work, without taking so much pains in the composition of it. But as it was my object to make the best cement possible with the least lime, it may not be amiss to review the several steps, in order to see how each part of the process conduted to my purpose.

1. The mortar was made up three months before it was wanted for use, for two reasons: one was, that the lime was on hand; if suffered to remain in the cask, its strength would be impaired by combining with more or less fixed air. The other reason was, that the quality of mortar is essentially improved by keeping before it is applied. We are assured by one of the best authorities,* on this subject, that such mortar "not only sets sooner, but acquires a greater degree of hardness, and is less apt to crack;" and that the ancient Romans, whose mortar was so famous, "were prohibited by law from using that which was less than three years old."

2. My object being, throughout, to prevent the absorption of fixed air, the reason for slacking small parcels at a time, and stowing away the mortar as fast as it could be made up, is sufficiently obvious.

3. That as little water as possible should be used, and that the mass should be rendered plastic by *working*, is strongly recommended by experienced masons. The Greeks, we are told, deemed this point so important, that in the structure of their large buildings, they separated a mass of mortar into small parcels, contained in separate basons, and kept ten men at each; and the precept of ancient masons to their labourers was, *that they should wet their mortar with the sweat of their brow* † The Romans also are known to have beaten their mortar with heavy machinery. Perhaps the principal reason for using but little water, is the greater probability in this case of the compound being worked more effectually.

4. The mixture was kept in a pit under ground, partly because this furnished a convenient receptacle for it, and partly because, in this situation, it was screened from the action of the air, which would affect it very little, except on the upper surface.

The remarks that have been made refer to mortar intended for brick or stone work; but whatever relates to the strength and durability of the composition, applies equally well to such as is intended for plastering walls. For the latter purpose, however, to render the mass sufficiently tenacious, a larger proportion of lime and finer sand, are requisite. I have found, that one-seventh of lime, with clean sand would answer, if the want of tenacity was remedied, by adding a greater quantity than usual of hair well disseminated through the mass. In the case alluded to the workman was of opinion that the mortar would be so *short* as not to cling to the laths; or, as he expressed it, so short that it would not *key.* But by a little dexterity in the management, he succeeded perfectly well, and was surprised to find the wall, on drying, so speedily acquire firmness and solidity, without a single crack. As so much hair would impair the beauty of the external coat, it is necessary in that case, to use more lime and finer sand. It is a great mistake, into which some persons I have met with have fallen, to suppose that mortar of an inferior quality will serve for the first coat. It is obvious to the least reflection, that the first coat, having not only its own weight to sustain, but that of the others also, requires to be the strongest of all. It may be illustrated by the fable of the boys who let themselves down by each others' heels, from a bridge, in pursuit of the moon. The first, feeling his hold slacken, let go to spit in his hands, and they all tumbled into the water together.

The rules which have been given for the composition of mortar, are sanctioned by the testimony of the best architects and engineers; and I lay claim merely to the humble merit of having proved their efficacy by my own experience. But, however preferable it may be to build chimneys and form walls of good mortar instead of bad, we know that hardly any new plan was ever proposed but what met with more or less opposition. What then will probably be the objections urged against the mode here recommended? They may be the following.

1. *That it is too expensive.*—We will, for comparison, estimate the whole cost of a chimney at 75 dollars. Now, supposing the mortar to be made in the manner here recommended, one barrel of lime will be sufficient for a chimney. Let it cost five dollars—it rarely costs so much. Clay or dirt mortar would cost something; but we will grant that our chimney costs five dollars more than the other. For 75 dollars then, we have a chimney which will not be liable to settle out of its place, which consists of one solid mass made firm by the cohesion of all its parts, and which will grow firmer by time, which is impenetrable to the action of the elements, and proof against the erosions of vermin; and which will be able to maintain its ground against the violence of winds and tempests. The other has a chimney for 70 dollars, which, as the mortar dries, will settle down continually, and so unequally perhaps as to separate from the house, or to crack in the main body, or to cause an opening in the hearth of the fire-place. Its aggregate strength is little greater than that of a similar pile of naked brick or stone; the elements easily prey upon it; and small animals that are apt to infest a house, knaw their way through its crevices.—Thus the dangers of fire are multiplied; and a strong March wind or September gale, jostles the bricks out of their places, or tumbles the whole upon the ground.

2 *It will be difficult to make servants bestow so much labour on mortar in its preparation, as is recommended.* I only answer, that if we expect to make improvements in any of the arts, we must bring our labourers to our rules, and not accommodate our rules to their habits.

3. *Shall the man of reading, or the scholar, pretend to teach the art of making mortar to the experienced mason?* By no means: still the man of reading may avail himself of rules given by a mason far more accomplished in his business than the one he employs, whose superior achievements in the art entitle him to special confidence. I have alluded to Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer who built the Edystone Light House. He may furnish an example of one whose authority in subjects of this kind, is to be regarded as particularly valuable, because he united the philosophy of the man of science with the practical skill and experience of the engineer. On the coast of England, not far from Plymouth, is a cluster of very dangerous rocks called the Edystone Rocks. For the safety of navigators, it was a great object with the British government to build a Light, House on the spot; but the waves often dash over it so tremendously, that almost insuperable difficulties were to be encountered in the erection of the building; and should they succeed in finishing it, it was doubtful whether it would sustain the dreadful shocks to which the place is subject during a violent storm at sea. The attempt, however, was made, and a Light House completed in the year 1700. The architect was so sanguine in his opinion of its strength, that he declared his wish to be in it during the most violent storm that could blow. He had his wish, and perished in it during a storm that occurred in 1703. About the middle of the last century, Mr. Smeaton, at the request of the government, undertook to rebuild it of stone. To secure all possible durability in his materials, he instituted various experiments on the composition of mortar. I will only add, that the Light House built under his direction, has withstood, for more than half a century, the rudest shocks of that stormy coast. Now, rules which we derive from such authorities as this, are surely entitled to more confidence than those of an ordinary artisan who, however long his life may have been, has gained little experience, having never tried but one method, and that was taught him during his apprenticeship.

*Aikin's Dict. 1, 278.

†Rees' Cyclop. Art. "Mortar."

OFFICIAL & EX-OFFICIAL CONTROVERSY.

FROM THE GLOBE OF JULY 11.

It will be remembered that we some time ago denied "that any member of Congress was *authorized by the President* to inform Messrs. Ingham, Berrien and Branch, "*that it was his determination to remove them from office if they refused to compel their families to associate with that of Major Eaton.*"—This was pronounced as an equivocal denial, and Col. Johnson, from Kentucky, was pointed out in letters, as the member of Congress making the communication to those gentlemen; and upon his character the story was propagated as entitled to credence, although emphatically contradicted in the Globe.

We now declare, without qualification, that Col. Johnson never did make such communication to Messrs. Ingham, Berrien, and Branch, as that imputed to him. *He assured those gentlemen, on the contrary, that the President did not require social intercourse between the families of the members of the Cabinet, and that he expressly disclaimed any such pretension.*

FROM THE SAME.

The last Demonstration of Mr. Ingham.

This gentleman has published another letter written to the President. He does not give the note to which it purports to be a response. Nor does he wait to receive an answer, so anxious is he to make something of his conspiracy. He publishes his letter at once, that the public may see his willingness to return, "*without delay to the Seat of Government, to have a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses.*" He could not wait the arrival of the mail which would bring him intelligence of the President's return to the city, because he knew that it would also bring him the reply which was in fact, on the way to him when he ushered his letter to the public. Whether his letter had been received or not by the President—whether the response required by it would make immediate publication proper or not, he did not wait to consider. Mr. Ingham's first letter was, we understand, published before it reached the hands of the President—so it appears from the beginning that this *private* correspondence was meant as an attack upon the President by Mr. Ingham, and was designed as an address altogether to the public. The President has, therefore, we think, very properly given him the information he seemed to ask, through the Private Secretary, Mr. Trist, declining any further correspondence with him.

The course which Mr. Ingham has pursued towards the President, is one, which, we think, will not meet the approbation of the public to which he appeals. The President gave him one of the most distinguished places in his administration, because it was supposed to be the wish of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ingham accepted the appointment, with the full knowledge that Major Eaton was to be his colleague. No sooner is his commission safely in his pocket, than he joins Mr. Calhoun's friends in the effort to join Major Eaton out of the Cabinet. He, in effect, tells the President, that he has associated in his counsels an individual who is a blot upon his administration. Why did not Mr. Ingham think of this before he took office in conjunction with such an individual?

The President, with an elevation honorable to his character, thought fit to overlook the implied insult offered to himself, and sought only to reconcile the difficulty in his Cabinet. It was made ostensibly, by those originating it, altogether an affair of the females of their families. It was said, with regard to Major Eaton, they entertained the best feelings, and could unite in perfect harmony. This was all the President required. He was willing to trust to such protestations, but declared *his determination* to have union, and mutual confidence among the members of his Cabinet; this was at the threshold of the difficulty.

At the succeeding session of Congress, meetings of the friends of Mr. Calhoun took place, with a view of addressing the President to remove Major Eaton from his counsels. Mr. Van Buren was next embraced in the denunciation. Arrangements were made in Congress to embarrass the measures of the administration in that body. The Calhoun Telegraph and the Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection. The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced in advance. Remote editors, as has been proved, were sounded, in the hope of bringing them out in opposition to the re-election of the President. And, finally, Mr. Calhoun came out with a horrible plot. When this issue was made with himself, personally, the President found his Cabinet divided. And an entire re-organization was determined on.

Notwithstanding the President could not but believe that Mr. Ingham had taken sides with his adversary, he treated him with kindness to the last. He gave him credit for his official capacity and fidelity. He was the representative of Pennsylvania, and was entitled to respect. Penetrated with grateful feeling towards Pennsylvania, as the first State that had invited him to the Chief Magistracy, he was unwilling that she should suffer any mortification, by supposing that he wished to put any mark of disgrace on Mr. Ingham, desiring him to retire from the Cabinet, therefore offered him a position of trust, quite equal to his deserts. Ingham seems to have thought that and ambition would be better promoted warfare on the President, and he seduously some pretext on which to

Whilst thus on the look out for the President addressed Mr. Ingham on some business, as "*Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*" He took exception and wrote a letter, signifying the his dissatisfaction. To this the plied in a brief note, as follows:

"The President, with his respects Ingham, acknowledges the receipt of the 7th, which he has this moment Its contents he has read with surprize ly at no time has he in any way indignity, or any thing that could appearance to any gentleman, who connected with him in the governm ought not, nor can it be conceived hastily written, addressed "*Secretary of the* it should have been "*Secretary of the ry.*" should be considered an indignity or that it could diminish or alter the under which he was transacting the the department.

June 8, 1831."

This attempt failing, Mr. Ingham in another quarter, some ground of carry with him to Pennsylvania, as a tion of the hostility he meant to wage the Administration. He writes to M an angry letter, telling him that reported that the Postmaster General his assistants, had said the department ed a certain bond of his, which would up *in terrorem* to keep him quiet. The ter General, after objecting to rumor as vagrant witness, politely assures Mr. that, so far as he was concerned, it was out foundation, and intimated his dissa to either of his assistants having given ground for it. Mr. Ingham again repl insists that Mr. Barry should answer assistants. Mr. Barry again with great ness, informed Mr. Ingham, that for cial acts of his assistants he admitted responsible, but as to acts which had nection with the public service, his were themselves answerable; and further as they stood upon perfect equality Ingham and himself, it was proper that Ingham, who complained, should call upon them. Not being able to thing out of this correspondence, Mr. gave it up. He remained at Washington however, and kept up such an intercourse the Editor of the Telegraph, that Major felt assured he was the prompter of the lous attacks made on his wife. And names of Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien vouched in the Telegraph, Major Eaton it due to himself to make the inquiry whether the statements of that print were thorized by them. Mr. Berrien respected decorously, and as it regarded the insinuation offered in the Telegraph, disavowed it ing been made on his authority. The know the rest. Mr. Ingham refused to vow, but added insult to that of the Telegraph He refused to give honorable satisfaction when threatened with corporal chastisement instead of appealing to the civil authorities punish the individual who menaced him called in Col. Towson, with a squad of volunteers, and thus himself became a threatener the peace.

Mr. Ingham had now accomplished his pose. He had made a pretext, out of which he could work something like a justification for the opposition which he meditated against the President on his return to Pennsylvania Like Mr. Calhoun, he made an outcry of a conspiracy, and sought to involve the friends of the President in it as accessaries. Acting Secretary of War, the Treasurer, the Register, the Second Auditor, the Fifth Auditor, the City Postmaster, Mr. Kleeck, a member of the Presbyterian Church—Mr. Evans, a member of the Methodist Church, the venerable Judge Overton who had gone some day before to the Rip Raps and his nephew, all, all were involved in either directly by Mr. Ingham or his friends This gentleman had seen the effects of the Morgan excitement, and he fancied that the public indignation could be excited by the case of a poor man like Morgan, that to conspire against and alarm to extremity an Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was a much more heinous offence, and would create an excitement incalculably greater. Mr. Ingham seems, however, to have forgotten one thing. "*The conspiracy against Morgan was no fiction. We shall see what proof Mr. Ingham will be able to bring in support of his abduction.*" We suspect, like Mr. Calhoun's plot, of which may be considered an act, that it will be imperceptible of no proof, and that the public will take denial for confession.

Washington, June 23, 1831.

Sir: I received your letter of the 21st, at 9 o'clock on the 22d, through the City Post Office, charging several officers of the Government with a conspiracy to assassinate you. They were immediately furnished by me with a copy of your letter, and I herewith enclose, for your information, copies of the replies which they have given, denying the charges preferred against them by you. A copy of my letter is also so enclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

S. D. Ingham, Esq.

P. S. I would have preferred that this matter should have been examined into face to face, and for that purpose sent my messenger for you, but was informed you had left the City at 4 o'clock A. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

To Mr. Ingham's letter dated June 23d.

WASHINGTON, JULY 7, 1831.

Sir: The President, on his return to-day from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 23d inst. In reply to your renewed call upon him as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directed to inform you, that he does not consider the fact of certain officers "having been in conspiracy against Major Eaton;" during office hours, and in their offices, where it is their duty to be, and where every individual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that those offices were used "as places of rendezvous" by a party lying in wait to assassinate you, as constituting "probable cause" to justify the rejection of citizens of fair character, all solemnly

ur imputations, to arraignment before a court
al jurisdiction. That if "a legal investiga-
is transaction before a tribunal having pow-
mine and compel the attendance of witness-
by you, deemed necessary, he assures you of
protection in the City of Washington, where
the right, as prosecutor before the grand ju-
sent the supposed offenders, or to summon
ire any magistrate of the District: Also, that
ance of protection shall be given to those
offices that they shall suffer no injury in
nce of giving testimony"—an assurance,
not to be construed as affording impunity
isconduct which the investigation may un-

President directs me to inform you, also,
uld any persons connected with the Govern-
found implicated in having formed part of
ted force," to engage in hostilities of any
in the precincts of the Departments, or else-
ithin the District of Columbia; or in having
d associated together, to the disturbance
n of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his
addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith
s the offenders from the public service.—
ts me further, sir, and in conclusion, to state
n the inquiry he has made, your charges to
ct against the Acting Secretary of War, and
do not appear to be founded in fact; and that
ot but ascribe them to a reliance on false
nts or vague surmises, or to the workings of
excited imagination.
sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
N. P. TRIST.

el D Ingham, Esq.
Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa.

long article which we copy above from
obe, appears in that paper under cir-
nces which warrant us, if not to impute
e executive, at least to consider it as
ized by him. It should therefore be
ely read.
dissolution of the late Cabinet it is
ficially avowed, was, from the begin-
he act of the President, and did not
ace in consequence of the letter of Mr.
uren to the President, resigning his of-
of that of Mr. Eaton, but in conse-
of the deliberate determination of THE
DENT himself. It was no wonder that
an Buren's letter was an enigma to the
, or that Mr. Ingham was slow to com-
d how the reasons alleged for the Secre-
State's resignation could affect him.—
riter of the Globe says—"*When this*
was made (by Mr. Calhoun's appeal)
himself personally, the President found
inet divided; and an entire re-organiza-
s determined upon." This determina-
herefore, must have been made about
me that Congress adjourned, and of
long before the date of the *resignation*
Van Buren as the alternative to a
disfranchisement." The determination
President does not appear to us an un-
able one. But it must be confessed
e machinery contrived for its execu-
s unfortunately operated upon its in-
, whoever he may have been.
an hardly be but we shall hear from Mr.
n again: for the Letter published to-day,
signed by Mr. Trist, instead of the Pre-
himself, does not on that account lose
aracter of being the act of the President.
er written by his direction, must, of
, be considered as his own.—*Nat. Int.*

OFFICIAL—FROM THE GLOBE.
P. G. Randolph has resigned the office
t Clerk in the War Department. The
of the Secretary of War will be assign-
one of the members of the Cabinet, who
ischarge them until the arrival of Gov.

ROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
find the following in the Baltimore Re-
an of yesterday, and copy it as embo
the views of the staunch supporters of
dministration at the Seat of Govern-

"*Washington, July* 11.
e resignation of Dr. Randolph as Acting Secre-
d as Chief Clerk took place on Saturday. The
bility of the President is thus signally manifest-
being well understood that no personal consi-
ons could have saved the Doctor from removal,
unt of his unfortunate interference in the af-
f Maj. Eaton. It must however be considered
severe penalty which he has paid for the
ression. The loss of an employment with a
of $2000 a year, is a heavy infliction for hav-
braced with too much zeal and ardor, what
en could under any circumstances decline,—
use of his nearest relatives, wounded as he
ed in the most delicate relations. The require-
of justice and public order—and the deco-
of station, however, forbade his remaining in
—and he has anticipated the President by re
Acquiescing in the necessity, I cannot a-
egretting its existence"
e embrace the occasion to say that there
rumors afloat yesterday and the day be-
of other intended removals and resigna-
in different departments of the Govern-
It was pretty confidently stated, yes-
, that three of the officers of the Govern-
of the second grade had tendered their
ations to the President, and that he had
ed to accept them. We vouch for none
se rumors, but give them as we hear

act of a letter from a gentleman in Vir-
nia, to the Editor of the Alexadria Ga-
ette.
u may rely upon it, a great change has taken
n Virginia, in reference to public men. Our
, I am proud to say, are, for the most part, in-
ent, virtuous and high minded: it is therefore im-
ble for them not to feel disgust at the recent
s at Washington, and at the general character
se in power. I know of many farmers, in my
borhood, who gladly take every opportunity of
wing their repentance and deliverance from the
Jacksonism. I think the 4th of July toasts,
hout the State will show that I am not wrong
calculation of the state of public sentiment in
nia. We must exert ourselves in the Old Do-
, and show our opponents what we can do."

s known by all who are acquainted with the
story of Kentucky, that the first emigrants
in small squads, like the first settlements in
er frontier countries, for mutual defence. The
was, whenever an alarm was given, all were
to that place. Early one morning the shouts
ies of a female were heard—they all ran to the
When they arrived, they saw a bear and a man
ged in combat. They had it hip and thigh, up
own, over and under, and the man's wife stand-
g and hallooing "fair play! fair play!" The com-
ny ran up and insisted on parting them. The wo-
said—"no—no—let them fight! for it is the first
ever saw, that I did not care which whipped."

From the National Intelligencer.

Would any one believe, that the following passage formed part of an article in the Globe of yesterday? If the paper could have blushed, we are sure it would have blushed at so true a reflection of its own worse features.—Have we not seen it exemplified in that journal that "faithful public services and the purest morals are no shield?" Where can these qualities be found more conspicuously displayed than in the characters of the venerable Joseph Nourse and Abraham Bradley?—And has not the Globe ruthlessly assailed them, and particularly the latter, with the grossest imputations?

FROM THE GLOBE.

"We blush for the degradation of the press. Our newspapers are filled almost entirely with discussions of private character, private quarrels, and personal abuse. An effort seems to be making to decide every election by such controversies. Nothing is sacred. While peculators are lauded, honest men are foully traduced. The most faithful public service, the purest morals, are no shield. They seem to attract the most violent assaults."

Lewis Cass, the new Secretary of War (says the Baltimore Republican) was a distinguished officer of the Army during the late war, and commanded the 3d regiment of Ohio Volunteers under General Hull at the surrender of Detroit. His conduct on that occasion elicited the warmest praise from all quarters, and his letter to Governor Eustis then Secretary of War—detailing the circumstances of the capture—was much admired for its beauty of composition and gallant and chivalrous feeling. The following sentence which we extract at random from the letter will serve as a specimen of its spirit.

"If we had been defeated we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without raising a bayonet—disgracefully to pass in review before an enemy as inferior in the number as in the quality of his forces, were circumstances, which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, hopeless and desponding, at least 500 shedding tears because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations which no American has ever before had cause to feel; and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union"

Singular Forgetfulness.—At the dinner of the Common Council of New York, on the 4th inst., the names of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren were not mentioned. No libation was poured out in honor of either of them; and the fact of their existence was not recognized for the time being. This is droll; particularly as we are told that it is a Jackson Van Buren Corporation.—*N. Y. Com.*

It is said, that Mr. Randolph, finding his health too much impaired to venture to Russia, has resigned his commission as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, & that his resignation has been accepted by our government.—It is also said that before his resignation was accepted, Mr. R. believing that the elections in Virginia would take place in *June*, and that he was therefore ineligible, was partly induced by this circumstance to request his friend to announce to the District his wish to decline a poll for Congress. The annunciation is said to have been made. Mr. R. is believed to have set sail from England before this time.

Richmond Enquirer.

Literary.—It is with much pleasure we learn that F. G. Halleck is about to take charge of a *Monthly Magazine*, conducted on the plan of the London New Monthly, to be published by Peabody & Co., Broadway. Mr. Halleck's well known abilities, the imagination, humor and highly cultivated taste, by all of which he is so admirably qualified for such a charge, will now find their proper sphere of action.—*N. Y. American.*

☞ PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—There have been (including the present) *seven* Presidents. The names of *four* of them ended in the letters ON. The names of three of them ended in the letters SON, but neither of these three had a *son*. All of them were married; but three of them were childless. The son of the only one, that had a son, was one of the seven. Four of the seven are dead;—and three of them died on the fourth of July!

Crime in New York.—The past two or three weeks have been uncommonly fruitful in deeds of villainy. Within the last eight days we have recorded the death of four married women in this city and Brooklyn, most or all of whom, there is reason to believe, perished by the hands of their own husbands! Three of the husbands are now in prison, awaiting their trial. Burglaries are committed almost every night, and with such uniformity in the mode of operation, as proves the existence of an organized gang among us. All the efforts of our active Police are necessary to ferret out the villains.

Of the cases of death above mentioned, three can be traced directly to the effects of intemperance, either in the subjects or their husbands, or both.—*Jour. of Com.*

Revolutionary Anecdote.—A late number of the London Athenæum contains an account of a daring project of Col. Ogden to capture the person of Prince William, (now King William IV. of England) in 1782, while residing in New York, at that time in possession of the British. It failed on account of some information on the subject reaching the ears of the British commander. The expedition was sanctioned by Washington, and is now for the first time made public.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1831.

Goods.—Several of our Merchants having returned from the North, are receiving large stocks of Goods. For particulars, see advertising department—(where they either are, or ought to be, found.)

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Robt. H. B. Brazier, of Raleigh, has been appointed Assistant Civil Engineer of the State of Virginia.

On the opposite page, the reader will find some valuable remarks of Professor Olmsted, formerly of our University, on the subject of Mortar, which we hope will be of service to our readers generally, but especially to those in this town who propose to build. It will be a great matter indeed, if, instead of one bushel of Lime to three or four bushels of Sand, as at present generally used, it is found that one to nine will make a better mortar. A very heavy item of the expense of building brick houses will thereby be done away. We invite the particular attention of our readers to it, believing that they cannot but be convinced by the facts disclosed.

We are requested by Messrs. RANSOM & POTTER, to say, that they are making arrangements to commence, shortly, the publication of the *North-Carolina Constitutionalist*, a sufficient number of subscribers having been obtained to justify its commencement.

Persons holding subscription lists are requested to return them without delay to Mess. Ransom & Potter at Raleigh.

Treating.—We have pleasure in learning, from the best authority, that the Hon. Edmund Deberry has determined not to treat in the present electioneering campaign. His opponent, Mr. Bethune, has pledged himself in his circular to pursue the same course. This is gratifying to the friends of temperance.

We understand that the impression prevails to some extent in town, that none but Freeholders are qualified to vote at our Town Meetings, (another of which is to be held this afternoon, (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock.) This is a mistake. All persons entitled to vote for Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners are also entitled to a seat and vote in Town Meeting.

Our Jail is still without a tenant, which cannot be said of any other house in town, we believe.

Mr. Calhoun.—There is not much of Nullification in the following Toast given by Mr. Calhoun on the 4th of July at Pendleton:

By the Hon. John C. Calhoun: The State and General Governments—each imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct Governments, but taken as a whole, forming one system, with each checking and controlling the other, unsurpassed by any work of man in wisdom and sublimity.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce announces under date of 9th inst., that General Bernard has resigned his office in the Engineer service of the United States, preparatory to his return to his own country, "whither he considers himself bound by the obligations of patriotism to go." Wherever he may go, General Bernard will bear with him the esteem and respect of all who know and can appreciate him.

N. Y. American.

The Newbern Sentinel, in adverting to the loss of the State Library and Lawson's History of North-Carolina, says:—"A gentleman of this place, from whose pen we expect a much better history of our State, has a manuscript copy of Lawson, which he had written about a year ago." The gentleman alluded to, we presume, is Hardy B. Croom, Esq.

Raleigh Registr.

A new and important Railroad.—Some influential citizens in Tennessee, South-Carolina, and Georgia, propose to unite themselves into a company for the purpose of extending into Tennessee the Railroad at present under contract from Charleston to Augusta, all branches of which it is intended also to have to Columbia and Camden. The extended route would be either from Camden, by the bed of the Catawba river, passing the Alleghany by means of stationary Steam Engines, down the Nolichucky and Holston Rivers, to the Tennessee; from Columbia, up the Saluda, and through the Saluda Gap, along the French Broad to the Holston; or from Augusta, by Savannah River, along the Tugaloo and Turonce Creeks, until they meet the Hiwassee or the little Tennessee.

East-Tennessee is fruitful in the production of every necessary of life, but is at present entirely cut off from a market by the surrounding mountains. South-Carolina being principally engaged in raising Cotton and Rice, would furnish a ready market for the valuable products of Tennessee, and could furnish the citizens of that State, in return, with West-India articles, British and Northern manufactures. Charleston would also transport the surplus produce of the West, at all seasons to every part of the World, her waters never being obstructed by ice in the severest winters; and, not being more than 12 miles from sea, her vessels experience no difficulty in their arrival or departure at any season.

Raleigh Register.

A Mammoth Snake.—A Rattlesnake was killed in the vicinity of Columbus, (Geo.) a short time since, which measured in length, 10 feet 8 inches, and 21 inches in circumference.

We perceive among the list of sufferers by the recent fires in N. York, the names of some whose policies of insurance expired a few days only before the destruction of their property; and they neglected for a few days to renew their insurance. They must exclaim, as they look at the shrivelled and valueless parchment, "it is bad policy."—*U. S. Gazette.*

Charleston, July 16.

Fire on board ship Isaac Hicks.—About half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the cargo of Cotton in the lower forward hold of the *Isaac Hicks*, laying at Kiddell's wharf, was discovered by one of her crew, who was sleeping in the forecastle, to be on fire. He immediately alarmed the crew of the ship *Science*, laying at the same wharf, who came to his assistance; and, for some time, hopes were entertained, as the smoke was not very dense, that the fire could be smothered. It was found, however, that it could not be got at or arrested, and about 4 o'clock, after great exertions on the part of those assembled on board the ship, a general alarm was given, by ringing the fire bells. The Engine and Hose Companies promptly assembled, and commenced playing upon the Cotton in the hold; this method was persevered in for some hours, until they had filled the ship with 13 or 14 feet water—but it was not until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, that the smouldering remains of the fire were finally got at, and extinguished, by removing most of the Cotton between decks.

The ship had nearly completed her loading, having on board 1436 bales; a very large proportion of which is either entirely ruined, or materially injured. The weather since she commenced loading, has been unusually rainy and damp, and there appears to be a general impression that the fire was the effect of spontaneous combustion, arising from the heat and moisture imbibed by the Cotton from the humid state of the atmosphere.

Although the cargo had been in store for some time, it was not wet on the wharf; and went on board in a dry state—or, in the opinion of some, a portion of the vegetable oil used for the jack screws, may have been spilt, and in the confined air of the hold, caused the Cotton to ignite. An experienced Shipwright has given it as his opinion, from the appearance of the interior of the ship last evening, that the fire had probably been burning for some days.

Orders for insurance on one-third of the cargo were sent to Liverpool near three weeks since—the balance of the cargo is believed to be insured in New York, where the ship is owned, and probably is also insured.

The ship has sustained very serious injury, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained. But for this accident, she would have cleared to-day for Liverpool; and it may be considered fortunate, that the fire was discovered before the ship got to sea.—*Courier.*

The population of Lynn, Mass. is over 5,000, nearly all of whom are supported by the shoe business. From 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 pairs of shoes are made annually in the town, of an average value of 75 cents per pair, making nearly $1,000,000. The females of the town earn more than $60,000 annually by binding and ornamenting the shoes. Millions of low priced shoes have been sent to South America, and sold at a profit. There is a chocolate manufactory in Lynn, which makes 60 tons of chocolate in a year. The Lynn fishermen at this time bring in 6000 pounds of fish daily.

Appropriate Extract.—"While the union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying, prospects spread out for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil.—God grant, that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant, that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as *What is all this Worth?* Nor those of delusion and folly, *Liberty first and Union afterwards*, but every-where spread all over in characters of living light—blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart! Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."—*Mr. Webster's Reply to Mr. Hayne.*

Pottsville.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of July 2d., says: A friend passing through Pottsville, writes us that the condition of things in that town is truly deplorable. The bubble has burst—the coal fever which we spoke of and exclaimed against last year, has carried off many patients, and poverty and the Sheriff threaten to carry off the remainder. Mr. Shoemaker's large hotel, built at an expense of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, and which last year rented for three thousand dollars, can now find no tenant who is willing to give even three hundred.—A very worthy man who occupies a large public house just above the town, and who is permitted to live there rent free (this season at least) declares that he must abandon the premises unless the landlord can afford better terms! More than one hundred houses are to let, and thirty or forty unfinished ones are suspended.

House moving.—The most important undertaking of this kind ever performed in New Bedford, was accomplished a few days since under the direction of Mr. Dudley Davenport. It was the removal of Mr. Abraham Russell's large three story house, at the head of Union-street. This commodious and ponderous edifice with its four stacks of chimneys and all the furniture, was moved about four hundred feet without injury; and so gentle was the motion that the clock in the house pursued its course without deviation and regularly struck the hours as they passed.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

The Baltimore papers announce the lamented decease of the Governor of the State of Maryland, Daniel Martin, Esq. He died at his residence near Easton, on Monday last, after an illness of three days. By this unexpected event, George Howard, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, President of the Executive Council, becomes Governor of the State.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst. in Bladen County, by the Rev. Mr. Cairns, SALTAR LLOYD, Esq. to Miss ELIZA BROWN, Daughter of John Bright Brown, Esq.

DIED,

In this town on the 6th inst., OLIVER S., infant son of Thos. J. Curtis, Esq.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to July 13, Brig Rob't Cochran from Providence. Schooner Ann Smith from New York. Schr. Only Son, Reed from Boston, to T. J. Lobdell. Schr. Repeater, Sandford, from New York.

CLEARED, Sch'r George W. Davis for Charleston. Schr. Sea Flower, Gove, for Jamaica. Schr. Only Son, Reed, Cadiz and Rochelle.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 7 to 8, Corn 85 to 90, Wool 26 to 28, Cotton 7 to 7 75, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 11 *a* 13, Molasses 30, Wheat 80.

NEW STORE.

The Subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the firm of

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

HAVE established themselves in the new building on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, where they are now receiving a handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell low for cash. Particulars in a future advertisement.

They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
N. McNAIR.

Fayetteville, July 19. 37tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. This assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

WM. McINTYRE,

AT his New Store, Person street, has just received and offers for sale very cheap, 5 bags green Coffee, 1 box best loaf Sugar, 1 chest Hyson Tea, 1 bag race Ginger, 2 matts Cinnamon, 1 qr. cask sweet Wine, 1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine, 1 qr. cask old Port Wine, 1 tierce London Porter in bottles, 1 qr. cask Cogniac Brandy, half pipe Holland Gin, 12 bls. Mackerel, 15 bls. old rye Whiskey, 1 bbl. chalk, one bbl. Glue, one bbl. Putty, 500 lbs. bar Lead, 25 bags Shot, 8 kegs orange Powder, one keg red Lead, one bbl. Spanish Brown, two bls. Copperas, fifteen kegs white Lead in oil, ten boxes 10 x 12 and fifteen 8 x 10 window Glass, 25 Sealskin Trunks, 30 nests of Bandboxes.

July 19. 37-3w.

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600 Bushels WHITE CORN, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 20. 37tf.

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by
THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.

Fayetteville, July 20. 37tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber proposes selling a number of valuable *LOTS*, situate on Green, Person, Maxwell, Hay and Bow streets—on the premises are a large supply of Bricks and Stone for rebuilding. These Lots are eligible Stands for Fancy Goods Stores and Ware Houses. In the mean time, I offer for sale several Tracts of valuable Lands, on Cape Fear River, and some adjacent to Fayetteville. I will also lease the Ground where the Mansion Hotel stood.

Times of pay will be made accommodating.

HU: CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 20. 37-4wpd.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

FORTUNES AFLOAT!

$40,000 Capital Prize.

DRAWS 27TH JULY.

GREAT NEW YORK LOTTERY, No. 20.

Splendid Scheme.

1	Prize	of	40,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	6,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	4,104 DOLLARS,
1		of	3,000 DOLLARS,
1		of	2,000 DOLLARS,
10		of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10		of	800 DOLLARS,
10		of	600 DOLLARS,
10		of	500 DOLLARS,
10		of	400 DOLLARS,
20		of	200 DOLLARS,

Many of 150's, 100's, &c. &c. by

Tickets $10 and the lowest prize 12 dollars.

The Drawing will certainly take place on Wednesday, the 27th July. Application for the Low Numbers should be made immediately to be in time.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawing forwarded to all those who request it. Recollect and Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

July 1831. Petersburg, Va.

There is a melancholy moral in the following striking exemplification of the mutability of human glory. The fate of the four greatest military men the world ever produced, is, indeed, *the antithesis to ambition.*

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder.

THE END OF "GREAT MEN."

Happening to cast my eyes upon a printed page of miniature portraits, I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of their slaughtered knights, & made her very foundation quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hanni Baal, and died, at last, by poison administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate Kings and Princes obeyed, after having filled the earth with terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—ended his days in lonely banishment almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men who from the peculiar situations of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—those four who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"

On the Fence.—A gentleman told us the other day, that a friend of his went into a barber's shop in Washington to be shaved. He was a stranger in the city, and the woolly-headed tonsor had never seen him before. After a little talk, he put to the barber the test question—"Was he for Jackson or Clay?" The poor fellow hesitated a moment between his desire to tell the truth, and his fear of losing a customer; and he looked at the stranger with a countenance of rueful perplexity. Suddenly, however, a thought seemed to strike him. His face brightened up. He placed his arms a kimbo; and, with the gravity of an oracle, replied, "Sir, I shave both sides."—*Cinn. American.*

An old Acq[uaintance].—Lord Chief Justice Holt, when a young man, was very dissipated and belonged to a club of wild fellows, [illegible] most of whom took an interest in the life. When his Lordship was engaged at the Old Bailey, a man was convicted of a high-way robbery, whom the Judge remembered to have been one of his old companions.—Moved by curiosity, Holt, thinking the fellow did not know him, asked what had become of his old associates? The culprit making a low bow, and fetching a deep sigh, replied, "Ah, my Lord, they are all hanged, but your Lordship and I."

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,
AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses and, are well prepared to receive Cotton and other Produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 35-2m.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

COTTON CARDS.

3 Boxes Whittemore's No 10. Cotton Cards, just received and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

At the Store of W. W. Williams, Haymount.

July 3. 35tf.

STATE OF NO. CAROLINA.

Columbus County.

Nancy Carlisle, *vs.* Jesse Carlisle & others, Heirs of John Carlisle, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband Abraham Hinson. Doroty, and her husband Britton Nichols, heirs at law in said estate, are not residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, or North Carolina Journal, for six weeks, that the said Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband, Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband, Britton Nichols, appear at our next Court to be held in and for said County, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, *Charles Baldwin*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1831.

35 6w. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. [19tf.]

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr Mallett's Carriage Making Shop, on Gillespie Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, June 14.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

P. DAILEY

HAS taken the Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where he has opened the remains of his stock of Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

Saddles and Harness.

THE Subscriber has established himself for the present, in the front part of the small brick building occupied by Mr. Kennedy as a Dwelling, just below George McNeill's, foot of Haymount, where his former customers and all others can be supplied with articles in his line, on the former terms and prices. He wishes all those who are in circumstances, to pay their Notes and Accounts.

G. W. McDONALD.

June 21. 33tf.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

31 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 6.

The Saturday Courier,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, &c. &c. Philadelphia,

The LARGEST Newspaper printed in Philadelphia, and the CHEAPEST in the U. States.—Terms, only $2 per annum, half yearly in advance.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is respectfully invited to this popular weekly publication—furnishing as it certainly does, one of the most acceptable vehicles of information to persons whose occupations will not permit them to enjoy the advantages of perusing the daily Journals, and also for those who reside out of the city, and desire (for a moderate equivalent) an acquaintance with the earliest and current News.

The SATURDAY COURIER is printed on the patent Napier Press, and comprizes Twenty-eight Columns of the largest class, which is renewed every week and includes Light Reading, in all its departments, Internal Improvements, Commerce, Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, Prices Current of Stocks, The Grain and Flour Market, Public Sales of Groceries, &c, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received during the week, and all other subjects of an interesting nature.

The publishers have already received the most flattering assurances of complete success—and it is their intention to keep up corresponding efforts to make their Journal deserving the popular character it has obtained.

The publishers have the advantage of very extensive facilities of obtaining information at HOME and ABROAD—which is afforded by an abundant exchange with all the principal papers in the Union—besides which, their office is furnished with the best London and Liverpool papers and Magazines of the earliest dates.

The publishers intend to devote annually a portion of the profits of their work, to the promotion of the cause of Literature.—As soon as the proper arrangements can be effected, a premium of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

will be awarded for the best AMERICAN TALE. The gentlemen who shall be selected to decide the award, shall be named at the time of offering the premium.

The publishers request their country brethren to give the above notice a few insertions in their respective journals. The same favor will be reciprocated.

All orders for the Saturday Courier, (containing the price of subscription,) must be addressed to

WOODWARD & SPRAGUE, Philadelphia.

A specimen of the above paper may be seen at the Observer Office.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the public, that the AMERICAN LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and MILITARY ACADEMY of Norwich, State of Vermont, is now open, under his personal superintendance, for the reception Students. Young Gentlemen wishing to become members of it, are requested to present themselves for admission as soon as convenient. The course of instruction will be as extensive, and it is believed, more practically useful, than at any seminary in the United States. The eleventh anniversary of the Institution will be celebrated at Norwich, on Monday, the 5th of September next, with appropriate exercises. Those gentlemen who have been members of it, either at Norwich or Middletown, are specially and earnestly requested to be present, and join in the celebration. The friends of education, and gentlemen of literature and science generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

July 6, 1831.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE Goods,

THE Subscriber, since the late disastrous Fire, has taken the brick Tenement opposite the Planter's Hotel, foot of Haymount, where he has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at his usual low prices, at wholesale and retail. He expects to receive by the next arrivals from N. York, a further supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES KYLE.

June 13. 32-tf.

Daily Expected,

AN assortment of best Anchor Bolting CLOTHS which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. KYLE.

June 28.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the second tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

Cheap Dry Goods.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.,

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, to an assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, that they have this day opened in the House on Hay street, *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown; on examination, it will be found to consist of a *variety of fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate, viz:

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are beautiful,
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russa Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's & Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to offer our Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, June 24. 34tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the

Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stores, with large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings and a large two story frame Building, occupied as a Ware house, well calculated for storing cotton. Also, those two unfinished two story brick Stores, on Hay street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms, apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28. 34tf.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE.

CLOAK, STOCK, and CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 18½, Maiden Lane, to the spacious store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make, and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138,
Pearl Street, New York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at the Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.

April 13, 1831. §23-12t.§

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Like wise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c, and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

New Store.

JOHN H. BUT[illegible]

HAS just received, and others to the Citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding [illegible] beautiful assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

A large portion of which were selected during the present summer. His other summer months, will be chiefly to dispose sent Stock, which consists mostly of and in order the more effectually to tion of the community to examine Stock, he is determined to offer them who are disposed to avail themselves tunity of furnishing themselves on geous, are respectfully invited to call East corner of Hay and Robeson Streets Buildings, next door to Messrs. W where every exertion will be made to the public.

He will give Goods at cash prices, in Wheat or Cotton.

Fayetteville, 19th June, 1831.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1.

For Sale,

300 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
500 Chairs, 30 Bureaus,
60 Bedsteads, and a variety of other furniture,
100 brls. No. 3, Mackerel,
100 casks Nails.

THOMAS J. LORD.

Wilmington, June 15.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, and formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.

☞They may be found at the Public Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. Intend to send out an order for an additional supply, and will receive any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in Brick Building, next door east of Mr. Winslow's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes his friends will come so prepared, as to make it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞ His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with dispatch.

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, June 21.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,

Nine miles South of Warrenton and sixteen North of Louisburg.

ON the first day of June next, the Buildings of this Establishment will be prepared for the reception of Visiters. The Houses are large and numerous, sufficiently so, to accommodate an assemblage of two or three hundred persons comfortably.

The Subscriber is flattered with the expectation that the conveniencies and improvements which have been added to this Establishment, in all the matters which essentially concern the health, comfort and amusement of its visiters, will render it the coming season more attractive than ever. The apartments will afford ample retirement to private families, and others who prefer it. They are so arranged, as to combine every convenience and accommodation suited to the largest or smallest assemblage of male and female. Arrangements are also made to meet the particular design of accommodating separate families, by affording them large, spacious cabins, near to or remote as they may select from the main building, with double and single rooms, which can be at all times perfectly secure in the enjoyment of quiet retirement.

The Subscriber pledges herself to devote her whole exertions to the accommodation of private families, and will spare no pains to render their visit pleasant and agreeable, by providing every thing that will contribute to their health, and by carefully guarding against annoyances of every description.

The Public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company

No Public Balls will be given at Shocco this season, but those who delight in Music and Dancing can partake of them without its disturbing any one, in the slightest degree, the rest of the house.

Few WATERING PLACES present more natural objects of attraction than SHOCCO. Located in the most healthy, rich and populous part of the country, in the midst of a polished society, it adds to its Springs and climate many advantages which give it ascendancy over all Mineral Watering Places in the South. It is believed that the water in the Springs, in its sanative effects upon persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and general debility, they have persevered in its use.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath, when such visiters as may choose, can attend without inconvenience.

My terms for Board, &c., will be the same as last year, viz. $1 per day for each grown person, 50 cts. per month, or $6 per week; children half price. Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 12, 1831.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.